THE

CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1776. [NUMB. X.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

In CONGRESS, *July* 19, 1776.

Resolved, That a copy of the circular letters and of the declarations they enclosed from Lord Howe to Mr. W. Franklin, Mr. Penn, Mr. Eden, Lord Dunmore, Mr. Martin, and Sir James Wright, late Governors, sent to Amboy by a flag and forwarded to Congress, by General Washington, be published in the several Gazettes, that the good people of these United States, may be informed of what nature are the Commissioners and what the Terms, with the expectation of which the insidious court of Britain has endeavoured to amuse and disarm them; and that the few, who still remain suspended by a hope founded either in the justice or moderation of their late King, may now, at length be convinced, that the valour alone of their country is to save its liberties.(2)

Extract from the journals,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

"EAGLE, *off the Coast of the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *June* 20th, 1776.

"SIR,

BEING appointed Commander in Chief of the ships and vessels of his Majesty's fleet, employed in North-America, and having the honor to be by his Majesty constituted one of his COMMISSIONERS for restoring peace to his Colonies, and for granting *Pardons* to such of his subjects therein as shall be *duly solicitous* to benefit by that effect of his gracious indulgence; I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my arrival on the American coast, where my first object will be an early meeting with Gen. Howe, whom his Majesty has been pleased to join with me in the said Commission.

"In the mean time, I have judged it expedient to issue the inclosed Declaration, in order that all persons may have immediate information of his Majesty's *most gracious intentions*: And I desire you will be pleased forthwith to cause the said Declaration to be promulgated, in such manner, and at such places within the province of New-Jersey, as will render the same of the most public notoriety.

Assured of being favoured with your assistance in every measure for the speedy and effectual restoration of the public tranquility, I am to request you will communicate, from time to time, such information as you may think will facilitate the attainment of that important object in the province over which you preside.

I have the honor to be,
with great Respect and Consideration,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
HOWE."

By RICHARD VISCOUNT HOWE of the Kingdom of Ireland, one of the KING's COMMISSIONERS for restoring peace to his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the last session of Parliament to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pensylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, and for other purposes therein mentioned; it is enacted that "It shall and may be lawful to and for "any person or persons, appointed and authorised by "his Majesty, to grant a Pardon or Pardons to any "number or description of persons, by Proclamation, "in His Majesty's Name, to declare any Colony or "Province, colonies or provinces, or any county, "town, port, district, or place, in any Colony or Province, to be at the peace of His Majesty;" and that "from and after the issuing of any such Proclamation "in any of the aforesaid colonies or provinces, or if His "Majesty shall be graciously pleased to signify the same "by His Royal Proclamation, then from and after the "issuing such Proclamation," the said "Act, with respect "to such Colony or Province, colonies or provinces, "county, town, port, district, or place, shall cease, "determine, and be utterly void."(3)

And WHEREAS the King, desirous to deliver all his subjects from the calamities of war, and other oppression which they now undergo, and to restore the said colonies to his protection and peace, as soon as the constitutional authority of government therein may be replaced, Hath been graciously pleased, by letters patent, under the great seal, dated the sixth day of May, in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, to nominate and appoint, me Richard Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Esquire, General of his forces in North-America, and each of us, jointly and severally, to be his Majesty's Commissioner and Commissioners, for granting his free and general pardons to all those who in the tumult and disorder of the times, may have deviated from their just allegiance,(5) and who are willing, by a speedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the Royal favour: And also for declaring, in his Majesty's name, any colony, province, county, town, port, district, or place, to be at the peace of his Majesty. I DO THEREFORE, hereby declare; That due consideration shall be had to the meritorious services of all persons who shall aid and assist in restoring the public tranquility in the said colonies, or in any part or parts thereof. That pardons shall be granted, dutiful representations received, and every suitable encouragement given, for promoting such measures as shall be conducive to the establishment of legal government and peace in pursuance of his Majesty's most gracious purposes aforesaid.

Given on board His Majesty's ship the Eagle, off of the Coast of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the twentieth Day of June, 1776. HOWE.

sea pa. 1015, 1059. By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Major General LEE,(7) *dated Charlestown, July* 2d, 1776. *To the* President *of the Congress.*

"I SHOULD have done myself the honour sooner of informing the Congress of the attack made by the enemy's squadron on Sullivan's Island, and their repulse, but conjectured, that by waiting a day or two, I might probably be furnished with the means of sending a more minute, full, and satisfactory account.

"My conjecture was right; for yesterday five seamen made their escape, one of whom is a more intelligent fellow than is commonly found amongst men of his level. Inclosed is a copy of their Narrative. I may venture to congratulate Congress on the event. Not only the advantage must be considerable, but the affair reflects no small credit to the American Arms.

"On Friday about 11 o'clock, the Commodore (Sir Peter Parker) with his whole squadron consisting of two line of battle ships and six frigates, the rates of which are marked in the enclosed narrative, anchored at less than half musket shot from the fort and commenced one of the most furious and incessant fires, I have ever saw or heard. It was manifestly their plan to land, at the same time, their whole regulars at the east end of the island, and of course invest the fort by land and sea. As the garrison was composed intirely of raw troops, both officers and men, I thought it my duty to cross over the island to encourage the garrison by my presence. But I might have saved myself that trouble, for I found on my arrival they had no occasion for any sort of encouragement. I found them determined and cool to the last degree; their behaviour would, in fact, have done honour to the oldest troops.

"I therefore beg leave to recommend in the strongest terms to the Congress, the Commanding Officer, Col. Montrie, and his whole Garrison, as brave Soldiers and excellent Citizens. Nor must I omit, at the same time mentioning Col. Thomson, who with the South-Carolina rangers, and a detachment of the North-Carolina regulars repulsed the enemy in two several attempts to make a lodgement at the extremity of the Island.

"Our loss considering the heat and duration of the fire, was inconsiderable. We had only ten men killed on the spot, and twenty two wounded, seven of whom lost their limbs. But with their limbs, they did not lose their spirits; for they enthusiastically encouraged their comrades, never to abandon the standard of liberty and their country. This I do assure you, is not in the stile of gasconading Romance usual after every successful action, but litterally a fact. I with great pleasure, mention the circumstance, as it augurs well to the cause of Freedom.(2) At eleven the fire ceased, having continued just twelve Hours without the least intermission."

The narrative of the five Sailors referred to in the foregoing letter, who was on board at the time of the Action.

"The Bristol of 50 guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, greatly damaged in her hull, large knees and timbers shot through and smashed; if the water had not been very smooth it would have been impossible to have kept her from sinking. all the carpenters in the fleet had been called to her assistance; mizen-mast shot through, main-mast badly wounded by three several shot, fore-mast by two, rigging, sails and yards much damaged. The Captain of the Commodore lost his left arm above the elbow; he was sent yesterday (June 30th) to England in a Brigantine; the Commodore's breeches torn off, his thigh and knee wounded, he walks only when supported by two men; 44 men killed and 30 wounded, among whom were many midshipmen and petty officers; 20 of the wounded dead since the action; 11 in the fleet that the two large ships would go over the bar again, and proceed to English harbour in Antigua, to be repaired. The Bristol when lightened, as much as possible draws 18 feet water.

Experiment of 50 guns on two decks all 12 pounders, a flighter built vessel than the Bristol exceedingly damaged in her hull; several ports beat in one, her mizen mast hurt, but uncertain of particulars, killed 57. of whom the Captain was one, wounded 30, several since dead; drawn when lightest 17 feet water; the general opinion that neither of these large ships will go safely over the bar again; Solebay 28 gunn, two men killed, 4 wounded: Active 28, lieutenant killed, 4 wounded: Acteon 28; Sphynx 20; Syren 28: All aground; the first in coming up, the two latter in running away; the Sphynx cut away her bowsprit; the Syren got off; Actæon remained fast,---burnt, and blown up by her own people. While she was on fire, Mr. Millegan, one of the Carolina Marine officers, and a party of men boarded her, brought off her colours, the ship's bell, and as many sails as three boats could contain.

The thunder bombs lay at a considerable distance, throwing shells at the fort, and by overcharging had shattered the bed and damaged the ship so much, as to render it necessary for her to go into dock before she can act again.

The Friendship an hired arm'd vessel of 26 guns of various sizes covered the bombs, as did the Syren, who also fired very briskly at the fort. The whole fleet badly man'd and sickly, particularly the Syren's crew, at two thirds short allowance of provisions and water; they have had no fresh meat since their arrival (first of June.)

Lord William Campbell had been very anxious for the attack, and proposed to take all the forts with only the Syren and Solebay.

Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Clinton are both on shore with the troops at Long-Island; his Lordship had, some time ago, urg'd Sir Peter Parker to attack on the first side, otherwise *he* would march up, attack and take the fort, and Complain of Sir Peter's tardiness. The Commodore replied, Lord Cornwallis might march his troops when he pleased, but the fleet required a fair wind, the first that happen'd he would proceed against the fort. The General at that time believed we had no troops out of garrison, but he was soon better informed, being since repulsed, and drove back with loss he remained quiet, and left the Commodore to enjoy the glory of being defeated alone.

The Negro pilot, who is exceedingly corrected, was on board the Commodore, and put down with the Doctor out of harm's way.

Between nine and ten o'clock, the night of the action, the Commodore and other ships began to steal away, they made no piping, nor waited to heave up their anchors, but slipped their cables; the Commodore has only one anchor and cable left.

About two o'clock on Friday, some of the men cried out the Yankees had done fighting, others replied they were glad of it, for they never had such a drubbing in their lives, they had been told the Yankees would not stand two fires, but they never saw better fellows; all the common men in the fleet spoke loudly in praise of the garrison. There was a report in the fleet that no quarters would be given to the Americans, and that 5000l. had been offered for General LEE.(7)

The foregoing Extract of a Letter from General LEE, as also the Narrative of the deserters, is published by Order of the CONGRESS.(8)

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 6

In a GENERAL CONVENTION Begun and holden at the CAPITOL, in the city of WILLIAMSBURG, on Monday the fifth day of May, 1776, and continued, by adjournment, to the fifth day of July following. *see index, under Virginia.*

The CONSTITUTION, *or* FORM *of* GOVERNMENT, *agreed to and resolved upon by the Delegates, and Representatives of the several counties and corporations of* VIRGINIA. *see index, as above.*

WHEREAS *George* the third, King of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and elector of *Hanover*, heretofore invested with the exercise of the kingly office of this government, hath endeavoured to pervert the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative on laws the most wholesome and necessary for the publick good;

By denying his Governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and, when so suspended, neglecting to attend to them for many years;

(5) *see index, under Towns, County, assembly, representatives, Congress Continental & Provincial, acts, resolves, viewing of the Country, & army of the United Colonies, & naval affairs, & the index, under New York, &c.* (7) *see index, under Lee*

see declaration of independency, with the 27 list of all these Grievances, with the references.

see index, under Congress Continental. (1) See Cruse, pa. 74, &c. to see Character of the King & his Ministry. & see index, under Army of the United Colonies.

(2) See American right, pa. 1089 1228. & see index under Men of War. & See list of Grievances pa. 27.

(3) See the Act, pa. 721.

(4) See index under Congress Continental, & Provincial, Conventions, & Governments, Forms of & County Congress, & Committees, & see index, under Army British.

(6) See index, under Naval affairs.

(8) See index, under South Carolina, &c. page 982, 987, 988, 994, 1043

By refusing to pass certain laws, unless the persons to be benefited by them would relinquish the inestimable right of representation in the legislature: ◊

By dissolving legislative assemblies repeatedly and continually, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people: ◊

When dissolved, by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head: ◊

By endeavouring to prevent the population of our country, and, for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners: ◊

By keeping among us, in times of peace, standing armies and ships of war: ◊

By effecting to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power: ◊

By combining with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation: ◊

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: ◊

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: ◊

For imposing taxes on us without our consent: ◊

For depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury: ◊

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences: ◊

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever: ◊

By plundering our seas, ravaging our coasts, burning our towns, and destroying the lives of our people. ◊

By inciting insurrections of our fellow subjects, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation: ◊

By prompting our Negroes to rise in arms among us, those very Negroes whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he hath refused us permission to exclude by law: ◊

By endeavouring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless *Indian* savages, whose known rule of war is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence: ◊

By transporting, at this time, a large army of foreign mercenaries, to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation: ◊

By answering our repeated petitions for redress, with a repetition of injuries: ◊

And finally, by abandoning the helm of government, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection: ◊

By which several acts of misrule, the government of this country, as formerly exercised under the crown of *Great-Britain*, is TOTALLY DISSOLVED:

We therefore, the delegates and representatives of the good people of *Virginia*, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy country must be reduced, unless some regular adequate mode of civil polity is speedily adopted, and in compliance with a recommendation of the General Congress, do ordain and declare the future form of government of *Virginia* to be as followeth:

The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments, shall be seperate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that the justices of the county courts shall be eligible to either House of Assembly.

The legislative shall be formed by two distinct branches, who, together, shall be a compleat legislature. They shall meet once, or oftener, every year, and shall be called the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

One of these shall be called the THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, and consist of two representatives to be chosen for each county, and for the district of *West Augusta*, annually, of such men as actually reside in and are freeholders of the same, or duly qualified according to law, and also of one delegate or representative to be chosen annually for the city of *Williamsburg*, and one for the borough of *Norfolk*, and a representative for each of such other cities and boroughs as may hereafter be allowed particular representation by the legislature; but when any city or borough shall so decrease as that the number of persons having right of suffrage therein, shall have been for the space of seven years successively less than half the number of voters in some one county of *Virginia*, such city or borough thenceforward shall cease to send a delegate or representative to the Assembly.

The other shall be called the SENATE, and consist of twenty four members, of whom thirteen shall constitute a house to proceed on business, for whose election the different counties shall be divided into twenty four districts, and each county of the respective district, at the time of the election of its delegates, shall vote for one Senator, who is actually a resident and freeholder within the district, or duly qualified according to law, and is upwards of twenty five years of age; and the sheriffs of each county, within five days at farthest after the last county election in the district, shall meet at some convenient place, and from the poll so taken in their respective counties return as a Senator, the man who shall have the greatest number of votes in the whole district. To keep up this Assembly by rotation, the districts shall be equally divided into four classes, and numbered by lot. At the end of one year after the general election, and six members elected by the first division shall be displaced, and the vacancies thereby occasioned supplied from such class or division, by new election, in the manner aforesaid. This rotation shall be applied to each division, according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

The right of suffrage in the election of members for both Houses shall remain as exercised at present, and each House shall choose its own Speaker, appoint its own officers, settle it own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies.

All laws shall originate in the House of Delegates, to be approved or rejected by the Senate, or to be amended with the consent of the House of Delegates; except money bills, which in no instance shall be altered by the Senate, but wholly approved or rejected.

(4)

A Governor, or Chief Magistrate, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of both Houses, to be taken in each House respectively, deposited in the conference room, the boxes examined jointly by a committee of each House, and the numbers severally reported to them, that the appointments may be entered (which shall be the mode of taking the joint ballot of both Houses in all cases) who shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office. An adequate, but moderate salary, shall be settled upon him during his continuance in office; and he shall, with the advice of a Council of State, exercise the executive powers of government according to the laws of this commonwealth; and shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, statute, or custom of *England*: But he shall, with the advice of the Council of State, have the power of granting reprieves or pardons, except where the prosecution shall have been carried on by the House of Delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct in; which cases no reprieve or pardon shall be granted, but by resolve of the House of Delegates.

Either House of the General Assembly may adjourn themselves respectively. The Governor shall not prorogue or adjourn the Assembly during their sitting, nor dissolve them at any time; but he shall, if necessary, either by advice of the Council of State, or on application of a majority of the House of Delegates, call them before the time to which they shall stand prorogued or adjourned.

(5)

A Privy Council, or Council of State, consisting of eight members, shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, either from their own members or the people at large, to assist in the administration of government. They shall annually choose out of their own members a President, who, in case of the death, inability, or necessary absence of the Governour from the government, shall act as Lieutenant Governour. Four members shall be sufficient to act, and their advice and proceedings shall be entered on record, and signed by the members present (to any part whereof any member may enter his dissent) to be laid before the General Assembly, when called for by them. This Council may appoint their own clerk, who shall have a salary settled by law, and take an oath of secrecy in such matters as he shall be directed by the board to conceal. A sum of money appropriated to that purpose shall be divided annually among the members, in proportion to their attendance; and they shall be incapable, during their continuance in office, of sitting in either House of Assembly. Two members shall be removed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the three next years. These vacancies, as well as those occasioned by death or incapacity, shall be supplied by new elections, in the same manner.

The delegates for *Virginia* to the Continental Congress shall be chosen annually, or superseded in the mean time by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly.

The present militia officers shall be continued, and vacancies supplied by appointment of the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, on recommendations from the respective county courts; but the Governor and Council shall have a power of suspending any officer and ordering a court martial on complaint of misbehaviour or inability, or to supply vacancies of officers happening when in actual service. The Governor may embody the militia, with the advice of the Privy Council; and when embodied, shall alone have the direction of the militia under the laws of the country.

The two Houses of Assembly shall, by joint ballot, appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and General Court, Judges in Chancery, Judges of Admiralty, Secretary, and the Attorney General, to be commissioned by the Governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. In case of death, incapacity, or resignation, the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be approved or displaced by both Houses. These officers shall have fixed, and adequate salaries, and together with all others holding lucrative offices, and all ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, be incapable of being elected members of either Houses of Assembly, or the Privy Council.

The Governour, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall appoint Justices of the Peace for the counties; and in case of vacancies, or a necessity of increasing the number hereafter, such appointments to be made upon the recommendation of the respective county courts. The present acting Secretary is *Virginia*, and clerks of all the county courts, shall continue in office. In case of vacancies, either by death, incapacity, or resignation, a Secretary shall be appointed as before directed, and the clerks by the respective courts. The present and future clerks shall hold their offices during good behaviour, to be judged of and determined in the General Court. The sheriffs and coroner shall be nominated by the respective courts approved by the Governour with the advice of the Privy Council, and commissioned by the Governor. The Justices shall appoint Constables, and all fees of the aforesaid officers be regulated by law.

The Governour, when he is out of office, and others offending against the state, either by mal-administration, corruption, or other means by which the safety of the state may be endangered, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates. Such impeachmen to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, or such other person or persons as the House may appoint in the General Court, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they shall be either for ever disabled to hold any office under government, or removed from such office *pro tempore*, or subjected to such pains or penalties as the law shall direct.

If all, or any of the Judges of the General Court should, on good grounds (to be judged by the House of Delegates) be accused of any of the crimes or offences before mentioned, such House of Delegates may in like manner, impeach the Judge or Judges so accused, to be prosecuted in the Court of Appeals; and he or they, if found guilty, shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed in the preceeding clause.

Commissions and grants shall run, *In the Name of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* VIRGINIA, and bear teste by the Governour with the seal of the common-wealth annexed. Writs shall run in the same manner, and bear teste by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude *Against the peace & dignity of the commonwealth.*

A Treasurer shall be appointed annually, by joint ballot of both Houses.

All escheats, penalties, and forfeitures, heretofore going to the King, shall go to the common-wealth, save only such as the legislature may abolish, or otherwise provide for.

The territories contained within the charters erecting the colonies of *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *North* and *South Carolina*, are hereby ceded, released, and forever confirmed to the people of those colonies respectively, with all the rights of property, jurisdiction, and government, and all other rights whatsoever which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by *Virginia*, except the free navigation and use of the rivers *Potomack* and *Pocomoke*, with the property of the *Virginia* shores or strands bordering on either of the said rivers, and all improvements which have been or shall be made thereon. The western and northern extent of *Virginia* shall in all other respects stand as fixed by the charter of King *James* the first, in the year 1609, and by the publick treaty of peace between the Courts of *Great-Britain* and *France* in the year 1763; unless by act of this legislature, one or more territories shall hereafter be laid off, and governments established westward of the *Allegheny* mountains. And no purchases of lands shall be made of the *Indian* natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

In order to introduce this government, the representatives of the people met in Convention shall choose a Governor and Privy Council, also such other officers directed to be chosen by both Houses as may be judged necessary to be immediately appointed. The Senate to be first chosen by the people, to continue until the last day of *March* next, and the other officers until the end of the succeeding session of Assembly. In case of vacancies, the speaker of either House shall issue writs for new elections. ◊ see margin pa. 983

Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay. } *Lincoln*, ss.

LIBELS are filed before me against the Sloop *Nancy*, burthen about 80 Tons, commanded by Peleg Crocker; —against the Sloop *Betsey*, burthen about 80 Tons, commanded by Jonathan Bodget;—against the Sloop *Endeavour*, burthen about 30 Tons, commanded by James Tatterfall;—also against the Sloop *Beaver*, burthen about 70 Tons, commanded by Nathan Phillips;—and against the Schooner *Dolphin*, burthen about 50 Tons, commanded by Jonathan Carleton;—which Vessels are said to be employed in carrying Supplies to the Fleet and Army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of *Lincoln*. And the Court erected to try and condemn all Vessels that shall be found infesting the Sea Coast of *America*, and brought into either of the Counties of *York*, *Cumberland* or *Lincoln*, will be held at the Meeting-House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the 3d Day of September 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the justice of said Captures, of which this Notice is given pursuant to the Laws of this Colony, that all Persons claiming Property in said Vessels or Cargoes, or are any Ways concerned therein, may appear and shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Vessels, or either of them, with their Cargoes and Appurtenances, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

On Wednesday, 7th of August.

At TEN in the Morning,

Will begin the Sale of the CARGO of the Prize Ship Lady JULIANA, from Jamaica, now lying at the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq'r's. Wharf, consisting of,

315 Hogsheads and 57 Tierces of choice Sugars,
94 Puncheons and Hogsheads of Rum,
180 Bags and 14 Casks Piemento,
396 Bags of Ginger,
19 Tons of Dying Wood,
568 Jamaica Hides, very large,
63 Planks of Mahogony,
19 Tons of Fustick,
25 Tierces Spanish Cocoa,
1 Cask Tortoise Shell,
1 Hogshead of old Copper, Brass and Pewters
17 Elephants teeth.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. That every Bidder shall advance 5 per Cent on every Bid, and the highest to be the Purchaser.

2. That every Purchaser shall pay down as Earnest Money, 10 per Cent. and the Remainder in three days after the Purchase, on Forfeiture of the advance Money.

3. If any Dispute arises between two or more Bidders, the Article in Dispute shall be put up again.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the Estate of JOSHUA VOSE, late of *Milton*, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Major JOSEPH BADCOCK, of said *Milton*, Administrator to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement. *Milton, July 29th, 1776.*

WANTED,

A Quantity of good POT-ASH for which Cash will be given on the delivery. Enquire at DAVIS & FARMINGTON'S Store at South-End of *Boston*.

TAKEN up by STEPHEN BADCOCK of *Milton*, a young HORSE, supposed to be four or five years old, a red colour, with his two hind feet white, and a white star in his forehead, trotts all.

Strayed or stolen from Boston, about the 25th July, a black Mare, six Years old, about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces; has three white Feet, and a Blaze in her Face, Mane hangs on her left Side. Whoever takes up said Mare, and will return her, shall have Four Dollars paid, by

SAMUEL PAINE.

◊ See the declaration of independency, pa. 977, where is a list of these Grievances, with the references, — index, under Congress Continental. × See index, under Virginia, pa. 874.

(1) See the Charter, pa. 951, &c. Vol. 2. (2) see pa. 945. (3) see index, under Men of War. (4) see pa. 981.

& This Form is much better one than South Carolina, for the reasons given in the margin pa. 951, but the Gov. seems not to have Authority enough more than the Doge of Venice, & in some cases it seems, that some towns may be unrepresented, which ought not to be. (2) see in-dang-ered under Army pa. British (3) see the Act. pa. 936 (5) see pa. 981. (6) pa. 981.

WILLIAMSBURGH, *June* 29.

This day PATRICK HENRY, Esq; was chosen Governor of this Country. *see pa. 980.*

The following Gentlemen are chosen members of the Council: John Page, Esq; Dudley Digges, Esq; Ivy Taylor, Esq; John Blair, Esq; Benjamin Harrison, Esq; of Berkeley; Bartholomew Dandridge, Esq; Willis Carter, Esq; of Shirley; and Benjamin Harrison, Esq; of Brandon. *see pa. 980.*

The Commissioners of the navy, Thomas Whiting, Esq; John Hutchins, Esq; and George Webb, Esq;

Edmund Randolph, Esq; is appointed Attorney General. *see pa. 980.*

IN CONVENTION, July 5, 1776. *pa. 979.*

RESOLVED, That the following sentences in the morning and evening service shall be omitted: "O Lord save the King, And mercifully hear us when we call on thee."

That the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th sentences in the morning, for the King's majesty, and the Royal Family, &c. shall be omitted.

That the two Prayers for the King's Majesty, and the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening service shall be omitted.

That the Prayers in the Communion service which acknowledge the authority of the King, and so much of the Prayer for the Church Militant as declares the same authority, shall be omitted, and this alteration made in one of the above Prayers in the Communion service: "Almighty and everlasting God, we are taught by thy holy word, that the hearts of all rulers are in thy governance, and that thou doſt diſpoſe and turn them as it ſeemeth beſt to thy godly wiſdom; we humbly beſeech thee ſo to diſpoſe and govern the hearts of all magiſtrates of this commonwealth, that in all their thoughts, words and works, they may evermore ſeek thy honour and glory, and ſtudy to preſerve thy people committed to their charge, in wealth, peace, and godlineſs. Grant this, O merciful Father, for thy dear ſon's ſake, Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, Amen."

That the following prayer ſhall be uſed, inſtead of a prayer for the King's majeſty, in the morning and evening ſervice: "O Lord, our heavenly father, high and mighty, king of kings, Lord of Lords, the only ruler of the univerſe, who doſt from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, moſt heartily we beſeech thee with thy favour to behold the magiſtrates of this common-wealth, and ſo replenish them with the grace of thy holy ſpirit, that they may alway incline to thy will, and walk in thy way; endue them plenteouſly with heavenly gifts; ſtrengthen them, that they may vanquiſh and over come all their enemies; and finally, after this life, they may obtain everlaſting joy and felicity, through Jeſus Chriſt, our Lord, Amen."

In the 20th ſentence of the litany uſe theſe words: That it may pleaſe thee to endue the magiſtrates of this common-wealth with grace, wiſdom, and underſtanding."

In the ſucceeding one, uſe theſe words: "That it may pleaſe thee to bleſs and keep them, giving them grace to execute juſtice, and maintain truth." *(1)*

Let every other ſentence of the litany be retained, without any alteration, except the above ſentences amended.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.

(A Copy)

J. Tazewell, Clerk of the Convention. *see pa. 799.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, Virginia, July 13.

"A Battery of two 18 pounders was opened on the army's fleet on Tueſday morning, whilſt another of four 9 pounders play'd on their works and camp on Hoyo's Iſland. In a ſhort time the whole fleet was forced to tow out of reach of the battery; their fire ceaſed after a few rounds. Their camp was thrown into confuſion, and in the night, before we could procure boats to carry over our men, they removed all their tents except one, and all their ſtores, &c. There were three tenders in the haven, which attempted to prevent our paſſage. Their works were ſtill manned as if they meant to diſpute their ground, but as ſoon as our ſoldiers put off in a few canoes they retreated precipitately to their ſhips. The tenders fell into our hands, one they ſet on fire, but our people boarded it and extinguiſhed the flames. The enemy burnt two ſmall veſſels, and the night following a very large ſhip ſuppoſed to be Lord Dunmore, for ſhe was very much damaged, having received four 18 pound ſhot through her ſides and a double headed one through her ſtern which raked her.—Her mate was killed, a ſailor had his arm taken off, and Lord Dunmore had his leg wounded by this ſhot. The fleet has ſailed from the Iſland, which we are in poſſeſſion of. From their works and preparation for others, and flocks of cattle left on the Iſland, it is evident they left it much againſt their inclination, and long before they expected it. We found 150 graves, and 12 dead negroes lying in the open air. They have had a dreadful fever amongſt them, and the ſmall-pox. With our army may not catch the infection. The Roebuck was at the mouth of Rappahanock. The Fowey and Otter did not chuſe to come to the aſſiſtance of the Dunmore, which, unfortunately for her, had changed ſignals with the Otter, and by this means came into the jaws of our battery which was concealed. We did not loſe a man.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the firſt battalion of Maryland Regulars, commanded by Col. Smallwood, and ſaid to be marched for New-Jerſey.

Dr. William Shippen, Jun. is appointed by the Hon. Congreſs, Surgeon General and Director of the Hoſpital for the Flying Camp.

IN CONGRESS, July 11, 1776.

The Marine Committee, in purſuance of the order of Congreſs, reported, that they had called before them ſeveral of the inferior officers belonging to the ſhips Alfred and Columbus, and having heard their complaints, againſt the Captains Saltonſtall and Whipple, in their preſence, are of opinion, that the charge againſt Captain Saltonſtall, does not appear to be well founded, and that the charge againſt Captain Whipple amounts to nothing more than a rough indelicate mode of behaviour to his marine officers. Whereupon RESOLVED, That the Marine Committee be directed to order the Captains Saltonſtall and Whipple to repair to their reſpective commands, and that it be recommended to Captain Whipple to cultivate harmony with the officers.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

By Order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1776.

By the laſt account we have had of the two men of war that lately went up the North River, they then lay in Haverſtraw Bay, their tenders cruiſing about 3. laſt Saturday one of them went near the fort, upon which our people fired a 32 pounder at her, which went through her quarters, when ſhe tacked about, and ſtood down the river. Some time after, they landed a party of their men at Peek's-kill, ſet fire to a wheat field, and burnt the houſe of Mr. John Lilly; a number of the militia were ſoon collected, who attacked and killed ſeven of them, without any loſs on our ſide. *(2)*

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Fort George, to his friend, an Officer in New York, July 14th, 1776.

"—I NEVER knew the fatigues of a campaign until I arrived at Canada. The moſt ſhocking ſcenes that ever appeared in a camp, were conſtantly exhibited to view. When General Sullivan arrived in Canada, the army was torn in peices, by ſickneſs, and other unaccountable occurrences.—A whole regiment was not to be found together:—General Sullivan with his uſual activity and alertneſs, collected together, a debilated diſpirited army;—tried the ſtrength of the enemy, who were at leaſt four to our one, and performed one of the moſt remarkable retreats that was ever known.——No perſon, who was not preſent can conceive a tenth part of the difficulties attending it;—the enemy at our heels, 3000 of our men ſick of the ſmall pox, thoſe who were moſtly healthy, like ſo many walking apparitions—all our baggage, ſtores, and artillery, to be removed, officers as well as men all employed in hauling cannon, &c. Our batteaus loaded, were all moved up the rapids ſix miles, one hundred of them were towed by our poor wearied men, up to their armpits in water.—This was performed in one day and a half; our ſick and baggage all ſafely landed at St. John's, and from thence to Crown-point, with the loſs of only three cannon, which were but poor ones.—All this was accompliſhed, through the amazing exertions of General Sullivan, who performed what appeared to be almoſt impoſſible to have been done by mortal man! He is now on his way to New-York. *A*

To the honourable JOHN SULLIVAN, Eſq; *Brigadier General, late commanding the Army of the United Colonies in Canada.*

The humble ADDRESS of the Field Officers, late under his Command.

"WE, the Field Officers of the ſeveral Regiments now compoſing the Army of the United Colonies in the Nothern Department, having been informed of your Honour's intended departure from hence, eſteem it would be unpardonable in us, ſhould we forego this opportunity of rendering the homage due to HIM, who upon the late moſt trying occaſion, has comforted, ſupported and protected, the ſhattered remains of a debilitated army; and, with unwearied care, watchfulneſs and attention, has landed the public ſtores of every kind, without the leaſt diminution, ſafe at this place. It is, to you, Sir, the Public are indebted, for the preſervation of their property in Canada.—It is, to you, we owe our ſafety thus far. *(3)* Your humanity will call forth the ſilent tear, and grateful ejaculation of the ſick; your univerſal impartiality, will force the applauſe of the wearied ſoldier. Permit us, then, worthy Sir, to take our leave, wiſhing you every happineſs and ſucceſs, your moſt ſanguine inclinations can ſuggeſt, or our moſt fervent prayers procure."

(Signed)

J ha More,	Matth. Ogden,	Wm. De Haas,
Moſes Hozen,	Seth Reed,	John Greaton,
Edward Antil,	Joſeph Voſe,	Iſrael Shreve,
Joſeph Celty,	Nathan Fuller,	W. Maxwell,
John M'Duffee,	John Stark,	David Rhea,
Thomas Poor,	John Patterſon,	Jotham Loring,
Enoch Poor,	William Bond,	Eliſha Porter,
J. Alden,	James Reed,	Abner Morgan,
Charles Burtel,	Ar. Clair,	Antho. Wayne.

Crown-Point, July 8, 1776.

To the Field Officers *of the ſeveral Regiments compoſing the* Northern *Army.*

GENTLEMEN,

"YOUR polite and friendly Addreſs, preſented at this hour of my departure from the army, demands my moſt cordial thanks. The favourable opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of my exertions, in protecting and ſupporting our diſtreſſed army in Canada, gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

If the public are in any meaſure indebted to me for the preſervation of their property in Canada, or the army for its ſafety thus far, your generoſity in voluntarily giving your teſtimony thereto, at this time, evinces that generous ſpirit which I have ever found you to poſſeſs.—The debilitated ſtate of our army, rendered the taſk of ſaving it extremely arduous, and had not your zeal and activity ſo ſtrongly ſeconded my endeavours, it muſt have become impoſſible. *(3)* Duty to my country demanded *that* humanity to the ſick, and impartiality to the ſoldiers, which you are pleaſed ſo politely to mention; it gives me the moſt ſenſible pleaſure, to find my conduct in this reſpect, meets with the approbation of officers ſo truly deſerving.

Gentlemen, I deeply deplore the neceſſity I am under of quitting this department, and moſt ſincerely wiſh, that I could with honour, have remained to ſhare with you the fortune of the campaign;—yet, give me leave to aſſure you, that wherever fortune may place me in future, whether the alarms of war, may ſummon me again to the field, or domeſtic affairs call me to private life, your ſafety and ſucceſs I ſhall deem inſeparable from my own.——That an indulgent Heaven may grant you ſucceſs equal to your merits, reward your toil with the conqueſt of your unnatural enemies, and in due time, return you, crowned with laurels, to your reſpective families, ſhall be my moſt earneſt prayer.

(Signed) JOHN SULLIVAN.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 23.

"Dunmore has had a repulſe from the Prieſt's Plantation, oppoſite St. George's-Iſland, up Potowmack."

NEWPORT, July 22. 1776.

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *July Seſſion*, 1776.

THIS General Aſſembly taken into the moſt ſerious Conſideration, the Reſolution of the Moſt Honourable the GENERAL CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, of the 4th Inſtant, declaring the ſaid STATES FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, do approve the ſaid Reſolution, and do moſt ſolemnly engage that we will ſupport the ſaid GENERAL CONGRESS, in the ſaid Reſolution, with our Lives and Fortunes. *A true Copy:*

WITNESS, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

HARTFORD, July 29, 1776.

The following is a true ſtate of the ſituation of the Northern Army, with reſpect to the Small-Pox, given us by a gentleman ſent by the Governor and Council of this colony, to make enquiry into the ſtate of ſaid army, viz.

"All infected with ſaid diſorder are removed to Fort George—the main body of the army is now at Ticonderoga, at which place a ſtand is to be made. The greateſt care is taken to prevent the further ſpreading of that fatal diſorder, as the Generals have taken every precaution neceſſary, and have left no infected perſon with the main body, which together with the ſtations aſſigned for the new battalions now raiſed in this colony for the northern army, viz. at Skeenſborough and the eaſt ſide of Ticonderoga, will effectually render the campaign ſafe as to the diſorder.

N. B. The health of the army is much recruiting. Proviſions now are plenty, both freſh and ſalt." *A*

BOSTON, August 2.

Laſt Wedneſday was ſent into this Port, a Prize Schooner, about 100 Tons burthen, taken by two Whaling Sloops in the Bay of Fundy, bound from Jamaica to Halifax, laden with Rum, Sugar, &c. &c. *X*

We have a Report in Town, ſaid to be brought by one Capt. Carleton arriv'd at Salem, That 70 ſail of Tranſports with Heſſian Troops had arriv'd at Halifax, and ſail'd again for New-York before he left that Place.

Yeſterday a Gentleman came to Town from Providence and informs, that a Brig. from Nevis, and a Snow from Jamaica, was carried in there laſt Saturday, and that a Ship from Jamaica run aſhore at Stoneington, being perſu'd by a Man of War. *X*

Laſt Monday departed this Life, greatly lamented, Colonel LEMUEL ROBINSON, of Dorcheſter.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Fourteen Whites. Two Blacks.

WHEREAS repeated Applications have been made to the Council of this State, by Committees of Safety, &c. in ſeveral Towns for Direction, and Aſſiſtance reſpecting ſuch Perſons as are called TORIES: *Therefore, Ordered*, That all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, Committees of Safety, and all other Officers within this State, do exert themſelves with Vigour in carrying the Laws and Orders of ſaid State into Execution, ſo that the good People of the united States of *America* may not be expoſed to ſuch inimical Perſons. A true Copy,

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'ry.

THE Public are hereby notified, that no Perſons who have had the Small-Pox ſince the firſt of July Inſtant, can be ſuffered to leave the Town until Wedneſday next; at which time, all Perſons producing a line from the Phyſician or Phyſicians who have Innoculated or attended them, certifying that they have been Innoculated three Weeks at leaſt, and are intirely free from infection, and alſo ſubmitting themſelves and their effects to be well cleanſed at the Smoaking Houſe, ſhall be furniſhed at *Roxbury* Lines and at the Ferry's, with a Certificate ſigned by the Selectmen, that in their opinion they may be permitted to paſs to their ſeveral homes without danger to the Inhabitants; the Selectmen at the ſame time depending on ſuch Perſons taking every other precaution to prevent the infection being communicated to their Friends in the country; and it is recommended to the Inhabitants in this town, in whoſe Families any one has paſſed through the Diſtemper, that they uſe their utmoſt Diligence in airing and cleanſing their Houſes and Effects, that this ſuffering Town may not continue a Hoſpital longer than is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſafety of the Country.

By Order of the Select-Men.

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

BOSTON, *July* 27th, 1776.

Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, *Lincoln* ſs.

A Libel is filed before me againſt the Schooner *Falmouth Packet*, burthen about 40 Tons, commanded by Iſaac Danks, which Veſſel is ſaid to be employed in carrying Supplies to the Fleet and Army employed againſt the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of *Lincoln*. And the Court erected to try and condemn all Veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the Sea Coaſt of America, and brought into either of the Counties of *York*, *Cumberland* or *Lincoln*, will be held at the Meeting-Houſe in the Eaſt Precinct of *Pownalborough*, on Tueſday the third Day of *September* 1776, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Juſtice of ſaid Capture; of which this Notice is given purſuant to the Laws of the Colony aforeſaid, that all Perſons claiming Property in ſaid Schooner, or are any Ways concerned therein, may appear and ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Schooner with her Appurtenances and Cargo, ſhould not be decreed forfeit.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of Ad. Court.

(1) see pa. 980. *2 see indexes, under Men of War.* *// See indexes, under Army British.* *\ see indexes, under Army of the United Colonies.* *& see index, under Virginia Transactions there, &c. & pa. 987.* *— see index, under Congreſs Continental.* *X see index, under Naval Affairs.*

) see index, under New York. *(2) see pa. 976. & see index, under Canada.* *(3) see the retreat, page 943.* *(4) see the declaration, pa. 971.* *¶ see index, es, under Small Pox.* *(5) see the Act, 836 pa.*

BOSTON, July 27.

Extract of a Letter from one of the principle Officers of the Army at New York, to his Friend in this Town, dated New-York, July 22d, 1776.

"Our enemy appear rather to wish negociation than fighting; nothing of that nature has been attempted since the impression us yesterday sen'night. We had a flag from them on Friday to desire permission for an interview between the Adjutant General of their army and General Washington; accordingly on Saturday the Adjutant General came and was met about two miles from the town by Col. Read our Adjutant General, who took him into the General's barge and brought him to Col. Knox's house, where the interview was held—The main purport of his was with vast politeness and complaisance to endeavor to induce or to persuade the General to receive a letter from Lord and General Howe, address'd only to George Washington, Esq; &c. &c.—saying, it was a customary mode of address even to foreign ambassadors; in the course of his speech he frequently made use of the word Excellency, may it please your Excellency, if your Excellency, &c. &c. &c.——He apologiz'd for General Howe's sending a letter with such an address, and said that nothing was further from his thoughts than any failure in respect to his Excellency: That Lord and General Howe both lamented exceedingly that any misunderstanding should interrupt that frequent intercourse between both armies which the course of the service might require. He said Lord Howe had come out with exceeding great powers—The General replied he had heard that his Lordship had come out with very great powers to pardon; but he could not apply that great power to the Americans who had never offended—for where there is no offence, a pardon cannot be necessary.(3)——The gentleman who is a Col. Patterson, seem'd confus'd, and made no reply.——There was a pleasing confusion on him the whole time; indeed I do not wonder at it, as he was before one of the greatest men of the age, and at the same time attempting to persuade him of the propriety of a measure glaringly absurd. After many compliments and polite expressions, he departed, having previously wish'd to have some return from the General, "has your Excellency no commands to my Lord or General Howe" "none Sir, but my particular compliments to both of them"——a good answer——I think in a day or two they will give his Excellency his proper title, and out with their budget, or they are endeavouring to amuse us until their Hanoverians and Hessians arrive—if so, they will benefit us as well as themselves——I congratulate you on the glorious news from Charlestown, South Carolina, it is strictly true, I saw General Lee's letter to the General, and the Congress's dispatches in consequence thereof.(4) This affair must be a grand coup de main to their pretensions to the southward, as the remainder of their army are sickly, ill appointed, and a great difference between Lord Cornwallis the Commander by land, and Sir Peter Parker by sea.——I wish to Heaven our affairs wore a similar aspect to the northward, but they do not." See Pa. 984.

BOSTON, July 29, 1776.

Yesterday was carried into Marblehead, taken by the Privateers Hancock, Capt Tucker and the Franklin, Capt. Skimmer, the ship Peggy commanded by James Kennedy, mounts six 3 and two 2-pounders, bound from Halifax for New-York—she is one of the fleet of twenty-four sail who came out with transports, under convoy of two men of war, the Renown of 50 and the Flora of 20 guns, having on board a number of troops.—The cargo consists of 75 doz. hose, 180 yards Irish sheeting, 2 boxes cord, 74 doz. porter, 83 doz. strong beer, 311 pieces salted beef, 6 barrels herring, 24 camp kettles, 5 doz. canteens, 2 doz. kettles with covers, candlesticks and spoons, 2648 mutton hams, 40 doz. Rappee snuff, 100 gallons rum, 3884 yards oznabrigs, 12½ doz. claret, 4 barrels flour, 2 kegs barley, 230 doz. red port wine, 50 doz. Sherry, 53 doz. white port wine, 16 doz. strong beer, amounting to 4,1509-19 sterling, and some cash. Also the following Tory gentlemen and ladies, viz. Patrick Reed, Thomas Frazier, Robert Semple, and wife, Elizabeth Burns, John Burns, Abigail Preit, Thomas Semple, and the pious Benjamin Davis and son, Benjamin Davis, Thomas Pamp, and John Whitehead. The Privateer Warren Capt. Burk, engaged with another of the fleet, and near taking her, when by some accident she had 3 of her men blown up and 7 wounded, which obliged them to put into port.

Tuesday 23d July put into Halifax a transport ship, having on board a number of the Hessian troops.

The above Tories were brought to Town in a Marblehead schooner early this morning, and escorted up to Goal; they say they left Halifax near a month ago; that 3 Transports with Hessian troops sail'd in Company with them bound to New-York; and that the Day they left Halifax, they saw a Fleet of 40 Sail, which they supposed to be Transports with Hessian troops.

In CONGRESS, July 17, 1776.

RESOLVED, That General WASHINGTON, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, addressed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same; and do direct, that no letter or message, be received, on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain.

By order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

HARTFORD, July 15.

Last Week about 150 Tories in the Nine-partners and Places adjacent, rose in a body, fell upon the Sons of Liberty there, disarm'd them, and took Possession of the Committee Chamber; but were quelled by a party of near 3000 Men from the Western parts of this Colony, and about 20 of their Number taken and confined in Prison.——

Extract of a Letter from Fort Johnson, (South Carolina) July 2d, 1776.(4)

"ABOUT this day month a very formidable fleet came over our Bar, containing in all about fifty sail, under the care of seven or eight men of war of considerable force.—The troops from their transports landed about a fortnight since on Long Island, a little to the northward of Sullivan's-Island, only parted by a small creek, say from 1500 to about 2000 men, uncertain exactly how many. These were to force a pass across the creek and attack our Fort on Sullivan's Island on the back, whilst Commodore Parker with his fleet cannonaded it in front. On the 28th, accordingly he Commodore came up in the Bristol of 50 guns, with him the Experiment of 50 guns, the Active frigate of 28, the Actæon of 28, the Solebay of 28, the Syren of 28, the Sphinx of 20 guns; the Thunder bomb and the Friendship transport mounting 26 guns. The Syren, Actæon and Sphinx very providentially got foul of each other, and aground on the shoal called the Middle, between Sullivan's fort and this post; the Syren got off. The Actæon & Sphinx were so foul, that the Sphinx was obliged to cut away her bowsprit, to save the Actæon's mainmast; in that condition the Sphinx with difficulty got off. The Actæon a fine new frigate not 12 months old, the enemy was obliged to quit and burn. The four first, the Bristol, Experiment, Active and Solebay came to anchor about 300 yards, & kept up a most furious cannonading from 11 o'clock in the morning untill 10 at night, at the same time the Thunder bomb threw her bombs at that battery for several hours. The Friendship transport also fired no inconsiderable number of cannon. The fort on Sullivan's-Island, contained 31 cannon mounted, was commanded by Col. Moultrie, of the 2d regiment of our provincials, who had only his own regiment of 360 men rank and file in it—he made a most noble defence, and obliged them to sneak off in the dark, about 10 o'clock, leaving their anchors and cables behind them. Hardly less than 22,000 cannon were fired at that fort, and had my friend had a ton or two of Powder more, he would have disabled them effectually. The fleet are so shattered that I believe they will hardly trouble us again, unless reinforced. The Commodore is now altogether unrigged, his mizenmast gone, and fishing his mainmast—The enemies troops attempted to pass from Long Island to Sullivan's, but were entirely repulsed.—In this long engagement, we had 12 men killed and 20 wounded."(5)

Copy of a Letter from Fort Johnson, (South-Carolina,) to General LEE, at Charlestown, dated July 1, 1776.

"I have the pleasure to send to your Excellency five seeming very honest fellows, who slipt from the men of war last night, and came to us a little before day light. Their names are, Thomas Bennet of Massachusetts-Bay, Daniel Howlin, of Boston, New-England, James Scott, of Virginia, Robert Hamilton of New-Hampshire, Edmund Aiston, of ditto.

"The first three were taken in the Sloop Sally, Jenkins, master, bound from Cape Nicholas to Dartmouth; Scott was mate of her.—The two last was taken third of March, in the brigantine Friendship, John Hadsden, master, bound from Madeira to Piscataqua, in New-Hampshire—The Ships in the fleet are, the Bristol of 50 guns, (Commodore's ship) had 44 men killed and about 30 wounded—the Captain his arm shot off. The Experiment of 50 guns, the Captain Killed,—57 killed, and about 30 wounded. The Solebay of 28 guns Capt. Hunt, 2 killed and three or four wounded. The Active of 28 ditto, Captain Williams, First Lieut. killed, and one marine wounded. The Syren of 28 ditto, Capt. Furneaux. The Actæon of 28 ditto, Captain Atkins, burnt. The Sphinx of 20 ditto, lost her bowsprit. The Friendship, an armed vessel, mounting 26 guns, taken into the service—The Thunder Bomb of 6 guns, altogether disabled, her beds being totally shaken and gone, so as not possible to be repaired without going into dock.

All the masts of the Commodore so disabled that they must be obliged to be taken out, and the people say there was a talk of fishing his masts and going

These men say it was generally reported that the engineer on board the bomb, came up to Charlestown in disguise was at the taverns, and at all our fortifications; that some of their boats come in every night and might be easily intercepted. The ships were in such a hurry to get away, that they cut their cables. The fleet very poorly manned; one third of the hands they came up with, taken out of the transports. Ever since they left Cape Fear at two thirds allowance, they never saw a mouthful of fresh provisions on board, that came from the shore, since they were taken. These men say, they had orders to spare none, to give no quarters. Last 5000l. sterling is offered for your excellency's head. A splinter whipt the Commodore severely, tore all his breeches behind to pieces, and left his posteriors quite bare. They are very scarce of water.(4) (5)

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, July 15, 1776.

"Last Saturday Evening, a Plot was discovered here, (by confession of two Tories) that this Week the City was to be set on Fire, in different places, and the magazine blown up.—Yesterday between two and three hundred Men went out with their arms, to take up these scoundrels; who, by Information, were sculking in the Woods, &c. and they have taken several of them.—As there is no Soldiers in Town, the Inhabitants watch twenty-four Hours round to guard the Tory Goal, Magazine, &c,"

Extract of a letter from Boston July 18, 1776.

"Last Saturday Commodore Banks's first Lieut. killed in the engagement with Captain Mugford, was found by a fifer on Deer-Island,—had in his pocket five Guineas and four dollars, a gold watch, and by his side a silver hilted sword."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 18.

"I forgot to tell you in my last, that that execrable Fellow, Dunmore, had barrelled up some bodies dead of the Small-Pox, and sent them on shore, hoping the curiosity of the People would propagate the Disease."(7)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away the 8th instant, a negro Man named *Pompey*: He had on when he went away a fashionable new cock'd Beaver Hat, a blue Whitney half lapped outside Jacket, with white metal Buttons, and a taffy flash Pocket, a blue and white woollen under Jacket, white leather Breeches, blue Stockings, and brass Buckles in his shoes; he is about 24 years old, stout and strong made, and has been seen several evenings looking about town, but 'tis thought he is now gone off towards Salem or Marblehead; his natural colour quite black, but when challeng'd, and he going to Lie, the eyes will twinkle, and his face change colour.

Whoever will bring the above Negro to the Printer, that his Master may have him again, shall be intituled to two Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid. July 16th. 1776.

Colony of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY. | LINCOLN, ſs.

LIBELS are filed before me against the sloop Nancy, *Pompey*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Peter Crooker, against the sloop Betsey, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by Jonathan Bledget;—against the sloop Endeavour, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by James Tattersall;—against the sloop Beaver, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by Nathan Phillips;—and against the schooner Dolphin, burthen about fifty tons, commanded by Jonathan Carleton. Which vessels are said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, and the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the Meeting-House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Tuesday the third day of September, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said captures, of which this notice is given pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that all persons claiming in said vessels or cargoes, or are any way concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessels, or either of them, with their appurtenances and cargoes should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, Southern District, ſs.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Maritime Court for the Southern District of the Colony aforesaid, will be held at *Plymouth*, on Wednesday the seventh Day of *August* 1776, at the Hour of ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the Capture of the Ship, named the Reynolds, burthen about 300 tons, (lately commanded by Kelock Reiden) and of her Cargo and Appurtenances, against which a Libel is filed before me, (the said Ship being brought into the southern district aforesaid, in behalf of the Owners, Officers Marines, and Mariners of the armed Sloop, called the Congress, (commanded by George M' Elroy) and the Owners of said Ship, or any Persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same Ship, her Cargo and Appurtenances should not be condemned.

At the Court aforesaid, will be tried the Justice of Gilbert Harrison's claim to certain Goods found on board the Schooner Volant, lately condemned in the Maritime Court for the southern District, of which this Notice is given to all Persons concerned.

N. CUSHING.

To be SOLD,
By PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Order of the General Court, on Monday the 2d Day of September next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the House of LEMUEL CHILD, Innholder in *Roxbury*,

THE Real Estate of Mr. EDWARD BRIDGE, late of *Roxbury*, deceased, consisting of a good Dwelling-House and other Out Houses, and about seventy Acres of Land. For further Particulars, enquire of LEMUEL CHILD of *Roxbury* aforesaid.

July 23th 1776.

To be SOLD, by
LUKE BAKER,

At his shop in Roxbury, about 3 miles from Boston, on the Post Road leading to Providence,

A Quantity of Linnens, Checks and White Cord; fustable for Gentlemen's Waistcoats and Breeches to be Sold by Wholesale.

WHEREAS the House of the Subscriber was Broke open the 23d Instant, and the following Articles Stolen from thence, viz. Two Silver Cups, one mark'd the Gift of PETER HAY, to the Church of *Stoneham*; the other the Church of *Stoneham's* Cup—One large Silver Spoon, mark'd E.B.E. N.E.B. Two pair of Silver Buckels; two Gold Rings, one set with the other plain—Also about *four Pounds* in Silver Money, a Quantity of Paper Money, with a number of other Articles. The House of the Subscriber is supposed to be broke open by one *John Petame*, a large young Negro Man, belonging to Capt. DANFORTH's Company now stationed at Boston.——Whoever will take up said *John Petame*, and bring him to the Subscriber or confine him in any of the Goals in the County of *Middlesex*, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, by

Stoneham, July 22, 1776. EDWARD BUCKMAN.

STRAYED away from the Common in Boston; a dark Cow, almost black, with a very large Bag, and two extraordinary Tetts on the hind part of her Bag; said Cow went away on Friday the 12th instant——Whoever has, or may take up said Cow and will send word to the Printer hereof, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward and all necessary Charges paid.

V. See index, under Army of the United Colonies.
See indexes under Army British
See indexes under Men of War
(1) See page 976
(2) See Howes, declaration, &c. pa. 979
(3) See list of Grievances, pa. 971.
(4) See page 1013, 979, 980, & See index under Canada.
X See index, under Naval Affairs
See index under Congress, Continental
(5) See index, under South Carolina, transact. there.
(6) See page 941.
(7) See index, under Virginia, transactions, there
(8) See the Act, pa. 836.